

FIVE KILLED.

Burnsville, N. C., the Scene of a Political Battle.

The Outcome of an Attempt to Prevent a Democrat From Speaking.

Reckless Desperadoes Charged With Causing It—Their Leader One of the Men Who Meets Death—Beside the Killed a Number Were Badly Wounded.

RALEIGH, N. C., Oct. 31.—Rev. Dr. George W. Sanderlin, state auditor, returned Sunday from a canvassing tour west of the blue regions in this state. He had an appointment to speak at Burnsville, county seat of Yancey. A gang of desperadoes in that county had sworn that no democratic speaker should be heard, and when they found that Dr. Sanderlin was to speak, determined to assassinate him. On the day of the speaking a very large crowd gathered, coming from all parts of the country. It is said a number of east Tennessee desperadoes were also present, as well as some from Mitchell county.

The speaking was conducted in the courthouse, and the room was well filled. There was a large crowd outside, composed of republicans, who renewed the old threats, and seemed determined to have a row. Their leader was Bud Parrott, a noted desperado, who was for a time an outlaw. To him was assigned the duty of killing Dr. Sanderlin. The latter was a soldier in the late war on the confederate side. He was informed of the threats of the mob and its desperate attitude, but the democrats, who filled the court house, assured him that he should be heard and receive full support and protection.

Soon after he began his speech there was a commotion at the door of the courtroom. This was caused by the entrance of Bud Parrott, who was armed with a bowie knife. He at once began to curse Sanderlin, and swore he would kill him. While speaking he attempted to elbow his way toward Sanderlin along the aisle through the crowd.

A number of democrats seized Parrott, and rushed him toward the outer door. As soon as the door was opened Parrott's gang rushed to his aid, and many pistols were fired, knives were drawn, stones were thrown, and a desperate fight raged on the steps of the courthouse and in front of the building. A number on both sides were shot or cut with knives. The democrats, however, got the best of this encounter, and drove the desperadoes away from the building. Dr. Sanderlin then resumed his speech. Suddenly the attacking party reassembled in force, and two of their number forced their way into the courtroom, but were instantly seized and thrown out. Then the fight was renewed more desperately than before. Parrott was shot twice through the body, and killed, while a democrat of the name of Phillips was so terribly cut with a bowie-knife that he died shortly afterwards. Three other men, whose names Dr. Sanderlin did not ascertain, were also killed. More than a dozen men were seriously injured with bullets or knives. Dr. Sanderlin said that on leaving the courthouse the scenes reminded him of his war experience. The dead and wounded men were lying everywhere.

There was great excitement in the town. Some of the desperadoes had left the place, and it was at once suspected that they would lie in wait along the road and endeavor to ambush and shoot Auditor Sanderlin. A large escort of men was made up to take Dr. Sanderlin safely to the railway station, which is some distance away. It was discovered later that a number of the auditor's enemies were in waiting to kill him, but their object was thwarted by the bodyguard of democrats.

Fire in a Pennsylvania Town.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 31.—Callery Junction, twenty miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh and Western railroad, was practically wiped out by fire Saturday morning. The fire started in the restaurant of Patrick Murphy, on Main street, at 5 o'clock, and spread in all directions. The wind was blowing a gale and there was a scarcity of water. In less than two hours seventeen houses had been destroyed.

Milwaukeeans Preparing to Rebuild.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—The scene of Milwaukee's great fire was visited Sunday by fully one hundred and fifty thousand people. Not only was more than half the population of the city there during the day, but thousands came from neighboring towns. All of the important firms burned out will resume business at once, and many are already preparing to rebuild.

Like the Dalton Gang.
CELAGA, Mex., Oct. 31.—The town of San Juan, on the Mexican National railroad, was the scene Saturday night of a bloody battle between a band of twelve brigands, under the leadership of the desperado and outlaw Antonio Gallardo, and a company of government rurales of the place. Three bandits were fatally wounded and three captured.

A Battle of Giants.
PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 31.—Mike Queenen, of Chicago, and Jack Graham, of Brooklyn, fought a finish battle in an ice-house, near this city, Sunday morning. Queenen is six feet two inches tall, and the Brooklyn man two inches taller. Graham was knocked out in the fourth round.

Columbus Celebration at Havana.
HAVANA, Oct. 31.—The great civic parade in connection with the Columbus celebration took place Saturday evening, and was a splendid success. The procession started at 8 o'clock, and was not concluded until midnight.

Avenged His Family's Honor.
TOLEDO, O., Oct. 31.—Jos. Fournier, a saloon-keeper, shot Jas. Gogina, a sporting man, Sunday evening. The wounds will prove fatal. Fournier accused Gogina with being too familiar with his (Fournier's) wife.

THE SUNKEN ROUMANIA.

Bodies of the Victims Being Washed Ashore—The Vessel Going to Pieces.

LISBON, Oct. 31.—The bodies of the victims of the Roumania are being washed ashore at Cape Carvoeiro. Most of the bodies are in night attire, showing that the unfortunates were aroused from sleep only to encounter death in the terrible storm.

The sea is still running heavily, and it is impossible to approach the wreck, which lies in a most dangerous situation and shows signs of rapidly going to pieces. The cargo and other wreckage from the vessel is floating around in the vicinity.

Much of it has been ashore and seized by the inhabitants of that region, some of whom are little better than pirates. Wrecks are not uncommon at Cape Carvoeiro, which projects into the Atlantic as a sort of trap for any vessel driven in shore while making for Lisbon or Gibraltar.

The latest information places the number of those perished at 103, and that nine persons were saved. Among the passengers were many British officers with their families. The tremendous seas carried a number of them to death, while others perished in the boats.

GAVE HIS NOTE.

Payable One Day After Marriage and Then Felt in Line.

HUNTINGTON, Ind., Oct. 31.—Nine years ago Harmon M. Purviance, then in the livery business, was asked by Geo. Kessler, to buy a buggy jack for \$2.50. He declined, but finally, as a joke, offered to buy the implement and give his note for the amount, payable one day after his marriage. Purviance was a confirmed bachelor. Kessler sold him the jack and took the note. The transaction had been forgotten. Last week Mr. Purviance was married to Miss Belle Brown, daughter of Ashley Brown, of the Dayton (O.) Journal. Saturday morning Kessler appeared at Purviance's office and presented the long forgotten note for payment. Purviance paid it.

A Gale at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—The gale of Friday night caused considerable damage to shipping at this port. The schooner Samana is on shore at the foot of Dodge street almost on the rocks of the railroad embankment. Six men and the captain's wife were on board and were rescued. The woman lies in a critical condition. The steel steamship Maruba went ashore Saturday morning on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad dock north of the Union depot. She is broadside on and rests easy but if the gale continues is liable to suffer injury. She is already leaking. The crew remains aboard.

Bismarck and the Press.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The National Zeitung quotes Bismarck as saying: "I shall appear in parliament when it is absolutely necessary. As Berlin is a garrisoned city, I should have to oppose the government while wearing the king's coat. The press would distort everything I said and did. Of course I know, for I tried this game myself as editor of the famous dispatch."

W. C. T. U. Convention.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 31.—Trinity church was crowded Saturday morning at the second day's session of the Women's Christian Temperance union. Mrs. Merrill reported that the work of finding homes for homeless and outcast children was progressing grandly. Overflow meetings were held in several churches Saturday night.

Cleveland's Registration.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 31.—Registration in the city is very high this fall and indicates a full vote despite the lack of apparent interest. The total up to Friday night is 44,802 and about 10,000 names were put on the list Saturday. Last year the total registration was but 40,341.

Woman Frightfully Burned.

ST. MARY'S, O., Oct. 31.—Sarah McDougall, janitor of the West Side school building, was terribly burned Saturday morning by an explosion of natural gas under the furnace. She applied a match and the explosion occurred. Her left side and arm are almost burned to a crisp. Prompt arrival of aid saved her life.

She Stayed at Home.

MASON, O., Oct. 31.—Mrs. Elizabeth Bishop, who died at this place, was a most remarkable woman to stay at home. More than forty-six years ago she was born within the same room in which she died. In this same room she was married, and during all her life did not sleep away from this room for more than twenty-five nights.

Insurance Companies' Heavy Loss.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 31.—Several insurance men intimated that the insurance companies would suffer at least \$3,000,000 by the fire. Some of the leading ones also estimate that some of the small companies may be badly crippled. The total loss by the big fire is now placed at \$5,925,000.

The Annual Message.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The president has not yet begun work on his annual message. His domestic affliction has occupied all his thoughts lately. He will not begin to consider the message until after November 1. This will give him a month for its preparation.

Good Sun for the Dalton's Victims.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Ten thousand dollars have been sent by George C. Smith, assistant general manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway Co., to the families of those who met their deaths in the fight with the Daltons at Coffeyville, Kan.

Aged Bride and Groom.

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 31.—Rev. Dr. George W. Willard, formerly president of the Heidelberg college, Tiffin, O., has been married here to Miss Mary E. Formley. Dr. Willard is eighty-three years old and his bride is seventy-three.

Getting Ready For Death.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Oct. 31.—Rev. J. P. Bishop, a retired Methodist minister, is lying of consumption. He has created a sensation by ordering a coffin and making all arrangements for his prospective funeral.

ADLAI'S LETTER.

Democratic Candidate for Vice President Accepts.

Grover's Running Mate Gives His Views of the High Tariff.

Republican Methods Scored in Scathing Terms—Mr. Stevenson Claims That Grave Dangers Are Threatened by the Force Bill—The Currency.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 31.—Adlai Stevenson, democratic candidate for the vice presidency, has sent the following letter of acceptance to the president of the national democratic convention:

"To the Hon. William L. Wilson, Chairman, etc."

"When, in the presence of twenty thousand of my countrymen, I accepted the honor conferred upon me by the convention over which you presided, I promised to indicate by letter, in a more formal manner, my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the assembled representatives of the democratic party of the United States."

"Since that time I have been engaged continually in the discussion, before the people of many states of the union, of the issues emphasized by the convention and represented by our candidate for president, Grover Cleveland. Opportunity has thus been denied me to write with the care I would like to have been able to give to your committee. The full discussion of public questions commonly expected from a candidate for vice-president has been rendered less imperative by the complete presentation of the democratic creed by the gentleman with whom I have the honor to be associated as a candidate on the national ticket. His treatment of the issues now before the country for discussion and settlement was so complete that I can do little more than endorse his position and give it the emphasis of my unqualified approval."

"The greatest power conferred upon human government is that of taxation. All the greatest struggles of the past for a broader political liberty have looked toward the limitation of this power of right to tax, a right which should always be limited by the necessities of government, and to benefits which may be shared by all. Whenever the power is used to draw tribute from the many for the benefit of the few, or when part of the people are oppressed in order that the remainder may prosper unduly, equality is lost sight of, injustice hardens into precedent, which is used to excuse new exactions, and there arises artificial distinctions which the beneficiaries come to look upon in due time as vested rights, sacred to themselves."

"It is plain that our present inequitable system of tariff taxation has promised the growth of such conditions in our land, fearing though it has been by an industrious and enterprising people, a friendly climate, a productive soil, and the highest development of political liberty. If the beneficiaries of this system shall be able to add a new tenure of power to those they have already enjoyed, the development of these unfavorable conditions must continue until the power to tax will be lodged in those who are willing and able to pay for the perpetuation of privileges originally conferred by a confiding people for the preservation of the inviolate of their own government. There is no longer pretext or excuse for the maintenance of war tariff in times of peace, and more than a quarter of a century after armed conflict has ceased. The platform of the national democratic convention demands the reform of this system and the adoption in its place of one which will insure equality to all our people. I am in full and hearty accord with these purposes."

"The convention also declared its position on the currency question in no unmeaning words when it said in its platform: 'We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver, without discriminating against either metal, or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage and both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets, and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.'"

"To this plan and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money I subscribed without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, while to the wage earner, or the farmer, it is all important that every dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket, shall be of equal, unquestioned and universally exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power."

"Another issue of great moment in the pending contest is the Force bill, the magnitude of which can not be overestimated. It may mean the control of the election of representatives in congress by the bayonet. The republican party, by its action in the Fifty-first congress, and by its platform in its late national convention, stands pledged to the passage of this bill. That it will pass it when it has the power, no sane man can doubt. To all our people who desire the peace and prosperity of our common country, this question is all important."

"Since my nomination I have been in eight of the southern and southwestern states of the union, and have talked with men of all classes and conditions there. I found a general and growing apprehension of evils which it is believed would result from the passage of the Lodge bill, or similar threatened legislation. I found the industries established by northern capital during Mr. Cleveland's administration in a languishing condition; that the immigration of labor and the investment of capital invited to those states by their then peaceful condition had in a large measure ceased. The enactment of the Force bill into a law, while it would throw the liberties of the entire people, would undoubtedly retard the material growth of the states at which it is especially aimed, would invite in many communities race troubles, and invite retaliatory legislation, which would disturb property values and discontinue and destroy the security of northern investments. And its reflex action upon the northern states would result in a consequent loss of commercial and trade relations with the vast territory now becoming tributary to their wealth and prosperity. I say nothing now of the inherent vice of the un-American and revolutionary spirit involved in the Lodge bill, which was pronounced by a republican senator 'the most infamous that ever crossed the threshold of the senate.'"

"I appeal to the instinct of self-interest and to the sense of common justice in the American people. The era of good feeling that preceded commercial relations commencing with the election of Mr. Cleveland in 1884 should not be interrupted by the inauguration of a policy which tends to destroy popular representation and the purity of local self-government, which furnishes an instrument to discredited federal power to perpetuate itself, which seeks to give sectional jealousies and strife, which threatens important and material interests, and which offers no excuse or palliation for its existence except the perpetuation in power of a political party which has lost public confidence."

"I accept the nomination tendered me, and should the action of the convention meet the approval of my countrymen, will to the best of my ability, discharge with fidelity the duties of the important trust confided to me."

"Very Respectfully,"

"ADLAI E. STEVENSON."

A Vessel From Hamburg.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Oct. 31.—The Hamburg-American Packet Co.'s steamship Russia, from Hamburg, has fifty cabin passengers, the first to arrive at this port since the arrival of the last cholera infected steamer. They were all in good health, and their baggage was thoroughly disinfected before sailing, and was again disinfected at quarantine.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Gathered From All Parts of the Country by Telegraph.

It is claimed among other things going wrong at the Ohio penitentiary, burglars' tool are being made there.

Mrs. Murphy, of Cameron, W. Va., visiting her daughter, Mrs. Forbes of Benwood, walked out on the B. & O. bridge there and was run over by an engine and killed.

The Miners' Journal building, at Pottsville, Pa., valued at \$15,000 and occupied by the P. W. Shearer estate, offices, clubs and sleeping departments, was destroyed by fire.

Robt. Edrington, of Shelbyville, Ky., a brakeman on a freight train on the Air line, fell between the cars at Milwaukie, and was crushed to death. He leaves a wife and one child.

Forest fires are raging at Brownstown, Ind. The fire broke out in the dense forest, south of town, and are destroying thousands of dollars worth of timber. The light can be seen many miles.

Police Officer White, of Tacoma, has received information from New York state of the death of his uncle, Morgan A. White, and that he is one of ten heirs to a fortune estimated at about \$2,000,000.

A great storm at Manistee, Mich., has probably done great damage to the shipping. A life-saving crew is looking for a vessel thought to be the merchant of Racine which was seen dragging toward the beach.

At Brownsville, near Danville, Ind., William Hulsizer shot and killed a large American eagle, which was after his chickens. The eagle measured six feet eight inches from tip to tip. It is the first one killed in that section for many years.

Eastern piano agents are said to have been swindling persons around Elkhart, Ind., by giving them pretended employment at \$4 a day but requiring them to give notes for \$480 for the sample instruments, which notes were sold at the nearest banks.

The steamer Puritan, on her trip up the sound Sunday afternoon, ran into a rowboat containing four men. Samuel Bingham was drowned and the other three more or less seriously injured. A boat lowered from the steamer recovered Bingham's body and picked up the injured men.

Chas. Conley and Wm. J. Golden were struck by the south-bound Valley train at the old forge just east of the city limits of Akron, O., and instantly killed. The men were employed at the National Sewer Pipe works, in Barborton, and live in Lost Creek, West Virginia.

From the registration, and from the increase made on previous presidential elections, a conservative estimate places the total vote to be cast in New York state about 1,420,000, an increase of 90,000 over 1888 to be divided among five parties, democratic, republican, prohibition, socialist-labor and people's.

A terrible murder was brought to light in Paris Sunday. The body of a young woman, cut into twelve pieces, was discovered in an empty house in the Rue Botzari, near the Paris de Buttes Charment. The head of the body had been cut off and could not be found. Two suspects have been arrested.

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR—Winter patent, \$3.00; 2 1/2; fancy, \$3.30; 3.50; family, \$2.50; 2 1/2; extra, \$2.10; 2 1/2; low grade, \$1.00; 2 1/2; spring patent, \$4.20; 4.50; spring family, \$3.00; 3.50; spring family, \$3.00; 3.50; Rye flour, \$3.00; 3.50; Buckwheat, \$2.50; 2 1/2 per 100 lb sack.

WHEAT—The market was weak and slow. At the close price No. 2 red was offered at 67c, with buyers at 66c. No. 3 red was quotable at 62 1/2c for prime to choice samples.

CORN—The market was dull and easy, closing with sellers of No. 2 white at 44c and No. 2 mixed at 43 1/2c. Old ear worth about 42 1/2c and new samples offered at 36c for prime.

OATS—Some choice No. 2 white was offered at 35 1/2c, and regular inspection samples at 35c. No. 3 white was slow at 32 1/2c, and No. 2 mixed at 31 1/2c. Inside rates representing buyers' views.

RYE—The market was dull and easy at 56 1/2c for prime No. 2 spot, track.

CATTLE—Fair to good shippers, \$4.00; 4.50; Oken, good to choice, \$3.75; 4.00; common to fair, \$3.50; 3.75; select butcher, \$3.75; 4.00; fair to good, \$3.50; 3.75; common, \$3.25; 3.50; Hensley, good to choice heavy, \$3.00; 3.25; good to choice light, \$2.75; 3.00; common to fair, \$2.50; 2.75.

VEAL CALVES—Common and large, \$3.50; 4.00; fair to good light, \$3.00; 3.50.

HOGS—Select heavy shippers, \$5.70; 5.80; select butcher, \$5.25; 5.50; fair to good packing, \$5.00; 5.25; common and rough, \$4.75; 5.00; fair to good, \$4.50; 5.00; fat pigs, \$5.00; 5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Wethers, \$4.50; 5.00; fat ewes, \$4.00; 4.50; common to fair mixed, \$2.50; 3.00; stock ewes, \$3.00; 3.50; Lambs—Best shippers, \$4.75; 5.00; fair to good, \$4.25; 4.50; butcher, \$3.50; 4.00.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.

FLOUR—Dull and weak.

WHEAT—Fairly active, irregular and lower; December, 74 1/2c; May, 82 7/8c.

RYE—Dull and steady; Western, 59 1/2c; Eastern—Quiet; Western, 63 1/2c.

CORN—Dull, easier and weak; December, 50 1/2c; May, 51c; No. 2 49 1/2c.

OATS—Dull and lower; December, 36c; May, Western, 34 1/2c.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 31.

CATTLE—Nothing doing in the market; all through consignments: 2 cars cattle shipped to New York.

HOGS—Market drab; Philadelphia, \$5.00; 5.10; mixed, \$5.00; 5.10; Yorkers, \$5.00; 5.10; 8 cars hogs shipped to New York.

SHEEP—Market steady at unchanged prices.

WHEAT—Irregular; No. 2 red spot, 70 1/2c; October, 70c; December, 72 1/2c; May, 80 1/2c.

CORN—Easy mixed spot, 49 1/2c; October, 49c. OATS—Steady; No. 2 white western, 38c; 36c. RYE—Dull; No. 2, 56 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.

FLOUR AND GRAIN—Cash quotations: Flour, dull, unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, 69 1/2c; No. 3 spring wheat, 68 1/2c; No. 2 red, 69 1/2c; No. 2 corn, 40 1/2c; No. 2 oats, 30c; No. 2 white f. o. b., 34 1/2c; No. 3 white, 31 1/2c; No. 2 rye, 65 1/2c; No. 3 barley, 60c; No. 4 f. o. b., 41 1/2c; No. 4 f. o. b., 39 1/2c; No. 1 flax seed, \$1.10.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.

WHEAT—No. 2 red spot, 71c; No. 2 red October and November, 71 1/2c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed for local trade, 50c; shippers old No. 2 mixed for November loading at 48c; No. 2 mixed October and November, 47 1/2c; 48 1/2c.

OATS—No. 2 mixed, 35c; No. 3 white, 37 1/2c; No. 2 white, 36 1/2c; No. 3 white October and November, 35 1/2c.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 31.

WHEAT—Active and firm; No. 2 cash and October, 75c; December, 75 1/2c; May, 75 1/2c.

CORN—Dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 41c; No. 3, 40c.

OATS—Quiet; cash 31c.

RYE—Dull; cash, 56 1/2c.

CLOVER SEED—Steady; prime cash, \$2.75; 2 1/2; October and November, \$2.60; December, \$2.75; January, \$2.75; March, \$2.85.



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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

First—That Allen Grover, Calvert C. Arthur, Edward F. Herndon, Henry A. Rees, H. W. Rees and William Manley have become incorporated by virtue of the provisions of the General Statutes of Kentucky under the name of Shannon and Forman Chapel Turnpike Company, and the principal place of transacting business is at the residence of John B. Herndon, Esq., Mason county, Ky.

Second—The nature of the business proposed to be transacted is the construction, maintenance and operation of a turnpike road from the Sardis Turnpike Road near the forks of Shannon creek to Fleming county line near Forman's Chapel, a distance of about two and a half miles.

Third—The capital stock of said corporation is six thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, the private stock to be paid in upon call of the Directors, and the stock of Mason county in accordance with requirements of the order of the Court of Claims of Mason county.

Fourth—Said corporation shall commence business as soon as two thousand dollars is subscribed to the capital stock and shall continue in existence fifty years.

Fifth—The affairs of the corporation are to be conducted by a President and a Board of Directors, five in number, a Secretary and Treasurer, all of whom are to be stockholders in said corporation. The first set of officers shall be Allen Grover, President; H. W. Rees, Calvert C. Arthur, Edward F. Herndon, William Manley and Henry A. Rees, Directors; Edward F. Herndon, Secretary; H. W. Rees, Treasurer, and they shall hold their offices until the first Monday in April, 1890, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

Sixth—The indebtedness of said corporation shall at no time exceed the sum of five thousand dollars.

Seventh—The private property of the stockholders is to be exempt from the corporate debts of said corporation.

April 13th, 1892.

ALLEN GROVER, CALVERT C. ARTHUR, EDWARD F. HERNDON, H